

**CONVENTION ON THE PROHIBITION OF THE USE, STOCKPILING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSFER OF  
ANTI-PERSONNEL MINES AND ON THEIR DESTRUCTION**

**Reporting Formats for Article 7**

STATE PARTY:

**AUSTRALIA**

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DATE OF SUBMISSION

**08 05 2025**

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POINT OF CONTACT

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE:

Director Emerging Technologies, Conventional Weapons and Multilateral Space  
Section

Arms Control and Counter-Proliferation Branch

International Security Division

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## Form A National implementation measures

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:  
a) The national implementation measures referred to in Article 9."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 9, "Each State Party shall take all appropriate legal, administrative and other measures, including the imposition of penal sanctions, to prevent and suppress any activity prohibited to a State Party under this Convention undertaken by persons or on territory under its jurisdiction or control".

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Measures	Supplementary information (e.g., effective date of implementation & text of legislation attached).
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Australia has enacted legislation - the <i>Anti-Personnel Mines Convention Act 1998</i> (Cth) - to implement the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention (APMBC), formally known as the Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and on their Destruction. Specifically, section 7 of the Act makes it a criminal offence to place, possess, develop, produce, acquire, stockpile, move or transfer anti-personnel mines.</li> <li>2. The Department of Defence produced and promulgated a document (DEFGRAM No. 196/99) entitled "Ottawa Landmines Convention - Defence implications and obligations". DEFGRAM 196/99 was an information document, conveying internally to the Australian Defence Force, its obligations under the APMBC.</li> <li>3. Defence's general policy concerning landmines, booby traps, and other devices is contained in Australian Defence Doctrine ADF-I-0 <i>Law of Armed Conflict</i> published on 17 October 2023. It contains foundational knowledge of the general principles and specific rules of the Law of Armed Conflict, including APMBC and the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons (CCW) Protocols.</li> <li>4. Defence policy is further formalised through the Land Domain Publication 3.3.13 <i>Mines, Threat devices and Explosive Hazard Reduction</i> Edition 1, Amendment List 1, published in 2022 and amended in November 2023. The document provides commanders and staff with information for the planning and conduct of mine warfare, specialist explosive device and explosive hazard operations, in accordance with Australian and international legislation, policy, conventions and protocols, such as the APMBC and Amended Protocol II to the CCW. The document provides commanders with information relating to the responsibilities and duties of Australian Defence Force members, consistent with the APMBC and CCW Protocols I through to V, and the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation Agreement (STANAG) 2036 Edition 6.</li> <li>5. Defence policy pertaining to conducting explosive range-practices and non-operational tasks is articulated in the Land Domain Publication 7.3.5 Australian Defence Force Range Orders (Explosive Practices) dated December 2023. This document provides commanders and staff with safety policy for the conduct of range practices, which are used to train personnel in explosive demolitions, including the explosive aspects of mines.</li> <li>6. The Australian Defence Force has also implemented procedures to deal with the practical implications of recording, storage, and release of information on unexploded ordnance and abandoned explosive ordnance. These measures are also consistent with our obligations under Protocol V on Explosive Remnants of War to the Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons. Protocol V entered into force for Australia on 4 July 2007.</li> </ol>	

**Form B      Stockpiled anti-personnel mines**

Article 7. 1    "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

b) The total of all stockpiled anti-personnel mines owned or possessed by it, or under its jurisdiction or control, to include a breakdown of the type, quantity and, if possible, lot numbers of each type of anti-personnel mine stockpiled."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA

reporting for time period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Australia does not have a stockpile of anti-personnel mines.			(Refer to Form D).
TOTAL			

**Form C      Location of mined areas**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

c) To the extent possible, the location of all mined areas that contain, or are suspected to contain, anti-personnel mines under its jurisdiction or control, to include as much detail as possible regarding the type and quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine in each mined area and when they were emplaced."

State [Party]:    AUSTRALIA

reporting for time period from    1 January 2024      to      31 December 2024

1. Areas that contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Australia has no mined areas.				

2. Areas suspected to contain mines\*

Location	Type	Quantity	Date of emplacement	Supplementary information
Not Applicable.				

\* If necessary, a separate table for each mined area may be provided

**Form D      APMs retained or transferred**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

d) The types, quantities and, if possible, lot numbers of all anti-personnel mines retained or transferred for the development of and training in mine detection, mine clearance or mine destruction techniques, or transferred for the purpose of destruction, as well as the institutions authorized by a State Party to retain or transfer anti-personnel mines, in accordance with Article 3."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA

reporting for time period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

1. Retained for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not applicable.				Australia disposed of its anti-personnel mines that were used for training and research purposes, as allowed under the Convention. Destruction was completed by November 2016, as indicated in Australia's report for the 2016 calendar year.
TOTAL	-----			

**Form D** (continued)

## 2. Transferred for development of and training in (Article 3, para.1)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not Applicable.				
TOTAL	-----			

## 3. Transferred for the purpose of destruction (Article 3, para.2)

Institution authorized by State Party	Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information: e.g. transferred from, transferred to
Not Applicable.				
TOTAL	-----			

**Form E      Status of programs for conversion or de-commissioning of APM production facilities**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

                 e) The status of programs for the conversion or de-commissioning of anti-personnel mine production facilities."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA    reporting for time period from 1 January 2024            to            31 December 2024

Indicate if to "convert" or "decommission"	Status (indicate if "in process" or "completed")	Supplementary information
Australia has no anti-personnel mine production facilities.		



## Form F Status of programs for destruction of APMs

Article 7.1 "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

f) The status of programs for the destruction of anti-personnel mines in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, including details of the methods which will be used in destruction, the location of all destruction sites and the applicable safety and environmental standards to be observed."

State [Party]: AUSTRALIA reporting for time period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

## 1. Status of programs for destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Description of the status of programs including:	
Location of destruction sites	Details of:
Not applicable.	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

## 2. Status of programs for destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Description of the status of programs including:	Details of:
Location of destruction sites	
Not Applicable.	Methods
	Applicable safety standards
	Applicable environmental standards

**Form G      APMs destroyed after entry into force**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

g) The types and quantities of all anti-personnel mines destroyed after the entry into force of this Convention for that State Party, to include a breakdown of the quantity of each type of anti-personnel mine destroyed, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5, respectively, along with, if possible, the lot numbers of each type anti-personnel mine in the case of destruction in accordance with Article 4"

State              AUSTRALIA                              reporting for time period from   1 January 2024    to              31 December 2024

[Party]:

1. Destruction of stockpiled APMs (Article 4)

Type	Quantity	Lot # (if possible)	Supplementary information
Not Applicable.			
TOTAL			

2. Destruction of APMs in mined areas (Article 5)

Type	Quantity	Supplementary information
Not Applicable.		
TOTAL		

**Form H      Technical characteristics of each type produced/owned or possessed**

Article 7.1      "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

h) The technical characteristics of each type of anti-personnel mine produced, to the extent known, and those currently owned or possessed by a State Party, giving, where reasonably possible, such categories of information as may facilitate identification and clearance of anti-personnel mines; at a minimum, this information shall include the dimensions, fusing, explosive content, metallic content, colour photographs and other information which may facilitate mine clearance"

State              AUSTRALIA  
[Party]:

reporting for time period from      1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

1. Technical characteristics of each APM-type produced

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
Not Applicable.			type	grams			

**Form H (continued)**

2. Technical characteristics of each APM-type currently owned or possessed

Type	Dimensions	Fusing	Explosive content Type                      Grams		Metallic content	Colour photo attached	Supplementary information to facilitate mine clearance.
Not Applicable.							

**Form I       Measures to provide warning to the population**

Article 7.1       "Each State Party shall report to the Secretary-General on:

- i) The measures taken to provide an immediate and effective warning to the population in relation to all areas identified under paragraph 2 of Article 5."

*Remark:* In accordance with Article 5, para.2: "Each State Party shall make every effort to identify all areas under its jurisdiction or control in which anti-personnel mines are known or suspected to be emplaced and shall ensure as soon as possible that all anti-personnel mines in mined areas under its jurisdiction or control are perimeter-marked, monitored and protected by fencing or other means, to ensure the effective exclusion of civilians, until all anti-personnel mines contained therein have been destroyed. The marking shall at least be to the standards set out in the Protocol on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Mines, Booby-Traps and Other Devices, as amended on 3 May 1996, annexed to the Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons Which May Be Deemed to Be Excessively Injurious or to Have Indiscriminate Effects".

State                AUSTRALIA  
[Party]:

reporting for time period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

[Narrative:] Not Applicable.

## Form J      Mine Action

Remark: States Parties may use this form to report on other relevant matters, including matters pertaining to compliance and implementation not covered by the formal reporting requirements contained in Article 7. States Parties are encouraged to use this form to report on activities undertaken with respect to Article 6, and in particular to report on assistance provided for the care and rehabilitation, social and economic reintegration, of mine victims.

Name of Focal Point:

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND TRADE:

Director, Emerging Technologies, Conventional Weapons and Multilateral Space Section, Arms Control and Counter Proliferation Branch, International Security Division

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### Definitions

**Clearance** – location, surveying, mapping, marking, detection, clearance and disposal/demolition of landmines in areas where civilians are living or are planning to settle.

**Mine Risk Education** – reducing the threat of mines to affected communities through community education.

**Survivor Assistance** – emergency medical care and longer-term physical, psychological and socio-economic rehabilitation and reintegration.

**Advocacy** – contributions to bilateral and multilateral efforts to encourage further accessions to the Convention and support efforts of regional civil society in maintaining pressure on non-signatory governments and non-state actors.

**Integrated** – all aspects of mine clearance combined with other development activities that use the land cleared to improve the social and economic impact on the communities affected by mines.

Australia's mine action work seeks to reduce and eliminate the socio-economic impact of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war (ERW). Through leadership and advocacy on mine action, Australia seeks to improve the quality of life for victims; reduce the number of deaths and injuries; and enhance capacity of countries to manage their mine action programs.

In 2024, Australia contributed over AUD 8 million to mine action. About half of the funding was provided to Cambodia to support clearance, risk education and victim assistance. Australia also funded mine action programs in Sri Lanka and the Philippines. In addition to providing funding to the UN Development Program (partners of which were: Exceed, Handicap International [HI], ICRC, UNICEF and WHO), Australia funded international organisations including the Mine Action Group (MAG), Association FSD France, and the Geneva International Centre for Humanitarian Demining (GICHD).

Australia's region has benefitted from our funding this cycle. Australia is providing an AUD 6 million multi-year grant to GICHD over the period 2022 – 2026 for mine action work with a focus on our region. As part of this work, in September 2024 GICHD ran a workshop in Brisbane, Australia for regional participants to build capacity in mine action.

Australia participates in the ASEAN Defence Ministers' Meeting-Plus (ADMM-Plus) Experts' Working Group (EWG) on Humanitarian Mine Action (HMA), which promotes practical cooperation and builds regional humanitarian mine action capacity. Australia (Department of Defence) has participated in all the EWGs since inception, most recently under 2021-2024 co-chairs, Cambodia and China. Australia looks forward to continuing engagement under this EWG in future cycles. Australia actively participates in relevant treaty forums, including the CCM 12th Meeting of States Parties from 10-13 September 2024 and the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention 5th Review Conference from 25-29 November 2024 in Cambodia. Australia hosted a side event on "Sharing Good Practice in Strengthening Rehabilitation and Disability Inclusion in Cambodia" during the Review Conference. Australia was also pleased to serve as APMBC Sponsorship Coordinator in 2024.

Australia participated in the Ukraine Mine Action Conference in Switzerland on 17-18 October 2024 and welcomed the opportunity to provide a written statement to the 12 December 2024 UNSC Arria-formula Meeting on "Safeguarding Lives, Sustaining Peace: Enhancing Mine Action for Stabilization, Protection, Recovery, and Inclusion" held by Japan.

During the reporting period, in the Republic of Korea, the Australian Defence Force (ADF) contributed personnel to provide advice to the Republic of Korea and the United Nations Command to assist in ensuring de-mining activities adhere to International Mine Action Standards (IMAS) and the inter-Korean Armistice Agreement, to support de-mining activities in the De-Militarized Zone.

Throughout 2024, the ADF provided an enduring commitment to Operation LINESMEN in the ROK. During 2024, the deployed Mine Action Staff Officer executed multiple explosive hazard awareness training (EHAT) packages for ROK and USA forces. Additionally, the Officer worked with both the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff branch and the Ministry of National Defence in the development and planning for implementation of the Korean Mine Action Standards (KMAS). KMAS will encompass United Nations Mine Action Service and IMAS components, as well as accounting for the complexities of the existing mine threat within the de-militarized zone.

## National resources allocated through the Australian Aid Program

<i>Destination</i>	<i>Sector (stockpile destruction, clearance, risk education, victim assistance, advocacy)</i>	<i>Amount (AUD unless otherwise specified)</i>	<i>Type of cooperation or assistance (financial, material or in kind)</i>	<i>Details (including date allocated, intermediary destinations such as trust funds, project details, timeframes)</i>
Cambodia	Clearance, risk education, victim assistance	4,211,357	Financial	UNDP – <i>Clearing for Results</i>  Australia continues to support UNDP's Clearing for Results program. Phase IV of this program is ongoing.
Sri Lanka	Clearance	800,000	Financial	
Philippines	Risk education, non-technical survey, capacity building, coordination support for clearance, victim assistance.	1,800,000	Financial	Association FSD France  First tranche of AUD3.6 million (2023- 2025) agreement with FSD as a deliverable under the Government of the Philippines – Moro Islamic Liberation Front 2014 peace agreement.
Nauru	UXO site investigation and clearance prior to construction work	50,806.40	Financial	Australian Infrastructure Financing Facility for the Pacific - East Micronesia Cable Project (jointly funded by Australia, Japan and the United States) - May 2024  Australia committed funding for civil works for each project country, including UXO clearance activities in Nauru.
Global	Advocacy, assessment of requirements for mitigation effects of UXO contamination, risk education, support for APMBC and CCM ISUs and their sponsorship programs.	1,500,000	Financial	GICHD - multi-year arrangement Dec 2022 – June 2026 for a total of \$6,000,000 towards mine action, with a focus on our region. Third tranche of AUD1.5 million paid in 2024.
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>8,362,163.4</b>	<b>Financial</b>	
<i>Please note the clearance activities supported through the Australian aid program (above) may support the clearance of landmines, cluster munitions and other explosive remnants of war.</i>				



### **Mine Action Activities, including Training**

In the 2024 reporting period, the Australian Department of Defence provided international students with various training and assistance relevant to this Convention:

- a. The Military Engineering Regimental Officer Basic Course, at the Australian School of Military Engineering, provided training to two members of the New Zealand Defence Force, two member of the Papua New Guinea Defence (PNG) Force, one member of the Timor Leste Defence Force and one member of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces.
- b. Defence is contributing to building the capability of the Republic of Fiji Military Forces thorough a Seconded Officer position at the Australian School of Military Engineering. Under the Defence Cooperation Program with Fiji, Australia has supported the Republic of Fiji Military Forces in 2024 to deliver small team training and develop standard operating procedures for Fiji's explosive ordnance disposal (EOD) activities. This training was delivered to United Nations International Mine Action Standards (UN IMAS) level one and level two and is likely to be repeated into 2025 as part of Exercise CORAL SAPPER.
- c. Defence supported the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force's (RSIPF) delivery of training courses to UN IMAS accreditation level two.
- d. An Australian Clearance Diving Team conducted a deployment to the Solomon Islands in September 2024, supporting other ADF elements as part of Operation RENDER SAFE. This deployment included identification and disposal of underwater ERW.
- e. Under the Defence Cooperation Program with Solomon Islands, Australia supports the Royal Solomon Islands Police Force (RSIPF) EOD personnel, including through an embedded ADF EOD advisor and the provision of operational funding. In August 2021 Australia and Solomon Islands agreed to enhance our EOD cooperation through a package of infrastructure, equipment and training. Australia leads an EOD quarterly roundtable in Honiara to de-conflict and coordinate our EOD cooperation. Australia conducts this with donor partners including the USA, New Zealand, Japan, Germany and the United Nations Development Program, in addition to working with likeminded partners such as Republic of Korea and France.
- f. In September and October 2024, Defence deployed a specialist multinational contingent to the Western Provinces of the Solomon Islands as part of the ongoing Operation RENDER SAFE commitment. The contingent included participants from Australia, USA, Canada, New Zealand, Solomon Islands and included observers from Japan and the United Kingdom. The contingent conducted land based ERW reduction operations across the Munda region of New Georgia, Kolombangara and Kohingo Islands, as well as removing ERW from within the maritime areas in the close surrounds. Over 3240 ERW were removed from the community and disposed of within safe disposal areas.
- g. The UN funded explosive hazard awareness training (EHAT) course was delivered by Australian Defence Force EOD personnel to South Korean and Japanese students in May 2024. In November and December, the collocation of trainers from Japan, South Korea and led by Australia, delivered EHAT in Cambodia for military personnel with scheduled participation in UN peacekeeping operations.
- h. The ADF supported UN lead EHAT training during March 2024 in Nepal.

- i. Under the Malaysia-Australia Joint Defence Program, Australia supports the establishment of a Malaysian Armed Forces Explosive Detection Dog capability. This is achieved through a combination of individual training courses, collective training and immersion opportunities.
- j. The Australian Defence Force Diving School is training two Royal New Zealand Navy (RNZN) personnel on the advanced clearance diving course. This course includes EOD technician training and maritime specific EOD training.
- k. Defence also supported the RSIPF to deliver an IMAS level one accreditation course to the Nauru, the Solomon Islands, and PNG in February and March 2024.
- l. In November 2024, the ADF deployed a contingent to PNG in order to conduct high-level stakeholder engagement, site surveys and operational scoping in order to inform Operation RENDER SAFE initial technical reconnaissance mission scheduled for Q1/2 2025 and subsequent ERW reduction during Q3/4 2025.
- m. Route search, minefield identification and mine reduction training was provided in Australia to 10 members of the PNG Defence Force under Exercise DINGO FURY.
- n. Defence successfully supported the Government of Nauru with Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) identification and disposal under Operation RENDER SAFE in 2024. In April and May 2024, following initial reconnaissance in August and September 2023, the Australian Defence Force deployed a specialist multinational contingent to Nauru (Australia, USA, France, New Zealand and Canada) and conducted ERW operations in support of the Government of Nauru. The Australian Defence Force-led contingent ran education seminars about the hazards of ERW for Nauru government members along with the local police force, fire and emergency services, and the high school.
- o. In June 2024 the Australian Defence Force provided representation and input into the UN steering committee/ working group for the UN Peace Operation focused on the Triangular Partnership Program (TPP), in Japan. The working group developed a 5-year plan for global TPP initiatives with the Australian commitment focused on EHAT delivery to UN operation participants to be executed in Cambodia during December 2024, and likely with a similar contribution in 2025.
- p. Throughout 2024, the Australian Defence Force provided an enduring commitment to Operation LINESMEN in the Republic of Korea (ROK). During 2024, the deployed Mine Action Staff Officer has executed multiple explosive hazard awareness training packages for ROK and USA forces. Additionally, the member has worked with both the ROK Joint Chiefs of Staff branch and the Ministry of National Defence in the development and planning for implementation of the Korean Mine Action Standards (KMAS). KMAS will encompass UNMAS and IMAS components, as well as accounting for the complexities of the existing mine threat within the de-militarized zone.